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No. 1.

The Drinkers of Pennsylvania Spent for Intoxicating Liquors in the Year

1942		\$447,550,000.00
1941		383,823,000.00
1940		329,039,000.00

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA SPENT FOR EDUCATING
THEIR YOUTH IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1941		167,067,624.00
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The Liquor Traffic and the War

This non-essential traffic is seriously interfering with our nation's all-out effort to win the war. The manufacture, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages is using manpower greatly needed in our war effort.

Their distribution is using trucks, railroad cars, and space in ships needed for transporting the sinews of war to our fighting forces.

Their consumption is slowing down production in our war plant industries and otherwise impeding our war effort. The rationing of many of the necessities of life, with no rationing of alcoholic beverages, is breaking down the morale of millions of patriotic citizens.

The Government Gives Liquor the Green Light

Notwithstanding all this neither the President nor Congress has laid a restraining hand on the sale of alcoholic beverages which has greatly increased not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the nation since we entered the war.

It's Time to Put John Barleycorn in His Place

Both the President and Congress have ample power to drastically restrict, even to outlaw this saboteur of our war effort. Let us insist on their exercising this power.

It's Patriotic Not to Drink

Let us appeal to the drinkers to stop drinking for the duration and *Invest in War Bonds* the equivalent of what they have been spending for alcoholic beverages.

This would help the government tremendously in financing the war, and themselves. For what they would invest in 1942 Pennsylvania drinkers would get back from the government 10 years hence, \$600,000,000.00 and the drinkers of the nation \$6,600,000,000.00.

Canadian Government Restrains Liquor—Let U. S. Government do the Same

On December 16, 1942, the Prime Minister of Canada, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, acting for the Canadian Government, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, promulgated an "Order in Council" very materially curtailing the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages throughout the Dominion for the duration of the war. The order was broadcast to the people of Canada by the Prime Minister in a remarkable message in which he gave the reasons for the order and concluded with an appeal to the provinces and people for their cooperation in making it effective.

The message is extremely apropos to the situation in the United States—to President Roosevelt, Congress and our entire people. We therefore reproduce the substance of the Order and the highlights of the remainder of the message.

Increase in War Period

After stating that since the outbreak of the war, three years ago, there had been an increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquors as follows:

Spiruous liquors	37½%
Wine	25%
Beer	60%

and that the Government had already done considerable to restrict the traffic, the Order of December 16th follows:

Reduction in Quantity Sales

Based on sales for the twelve month period ending November 1, 1942, the following reduction of quantities released for sale by the Government:

Spirits	30%
Wine	20%
Beer	10%

Reduction in Alcoholic Content

Spirits—to not greater than 30% under proof.

Prohibition of "fortification" of wine with distilled spirits.

Advertising

"Prohibition of the advertising of spirituous liquors, wine and beer, throughout Canada, for the duration of the war, effective February 1, 1943."

Reasons for the Order

The clean cut and specific statements of the Prime Minister's message regarding the reasons for the order are even more impressive than the order itself.

After stating that an all-out effort on the part of all the people is necessary to defeat the Axis Powers, the Prime Minister says:

"Regardless of what one's attitude

toward prohibition may be, temperance is something against which, at time of war, no reasonable protest can be made. Its importance as an essential element in achieving a total war effort is supported by facts which, in themselves, are conclusive."

He then proceeds to specify the effects which this consumption of liquor has upon the war effort.

Effect on Morale of People

"When it has become necessary to impose restrictions on the use of many commodities, when nearly all our citizens are denying themselves, or are being denied many things which in normal times are regarded as necessities, to see others spending more money than ever on alcoholic beverages is bound to occasion resentment. . . . It tends to destroy the spirit of mutual aid, and of community cooperation, which are never more needed than at a time of war."

Effect on Workers

"Workers in industry, are the partners in war of the fighting forces.

"There can be little doubt that absence from work, and inefficient work, are frequently due to intemperance. Industrial accidents are attributable in large measure to the same cause.

Effect on Armed Forces

"As to the advantages of temperance in the training of the armed forces, and of its benefits to the members of the armed forces themselves, there can be no doubt in the world.

"The lowering of efficiency, due to the use of alcoholic beverages is certain to slow down the process of the recruit in training.

"Then, too, failure to be temperate helps to establish habits which later, may lead to a breakdown of morals . . . Only the man who disciplines himself strictly can stand for the terrific pace of modern war."

Other Important Considerations

"There are many mothers and wives in Canada who have steeled themselves to the loss, if need be, of their men folk in the services of humanity. They have the courage to face that loss. The loss they cannot face is one that would not have occurred but for some preventable error in judgment. Even more perhaps they fear a loss of character in the one they love."

Diversion of Materials and Manpower

"As a nation, we cannot put forth a maximum effort unless our people are also prepared to give priority to the needs of the armed forces and to those industries which serve the war effort."

Appeal to Provinces

As the Provinces regulate the retail sales of liquor in Canada, the Prime Minister appealed to the provincial governments to restrict hours of sale to not more than eight hours per day.

Appeal to the People

"For the promotion of temperance something more is necessary than a reliance upon government action. Success in this endeavour depends more than all else upon the attitude of each individual, and upon the social outlook of the community."

Let Our President and Congress Follow Suit

Every reason given by Prime Minister King for curtailing the drink traffic in Canada applies with equal force for curtailing, if not eliminating it, in the United States.

We, too, are at war. An all-out effort on our part is essential to winning it. Here, too, there has been a great increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors since our entrance into the war.

The United States is "the arsenal of democracy" in this war. Yet our government has placed no restraint on the sale of liquors to war workers, though liquor is a major cause of absenteeism, accidents, and inefficiency in our war plants.

Everyone knows that liquor militates against the efficiency of our armed forces. Yet we permit it to be sold to men in uniform and the government sells beer to our soldiers in army canteens.

Here, too, many fathers and mothers are far more concerned about the moral dangers to which their sons in the service are being subjected by the allurements of liquor and vice, than their hazards in the physical contests of war.

As for the manpower and materials essential to an all-out war effort, the cry for these is heard throughout the land.

Notwithstanding all this, to date, neither President Roosevelt, who has ample war power to stop this whole business, nor Congress has laid any restraining hand on the sale, or promotion of sale, of intoxicating liquors.

The time has come for them to act. Let everyone who believes this write the President, write his Representative in Congress, demanding action at least as drastic as that of the Government of Canada.

LIQUOR DEALER'S LETTER TO LIQUOR DEALERS*

To All Those Who Want To Keep The Alcoholic Beverage Business Alive:

We have just seen the United States Senate defeat the Lee amendment to the draft bill which would have made possible the imposition of prohibition upon a large part of the country.

The defeat of the Lee amendment carries with it a great danger to the alcoholic beverage industry. . . .

That is the plain and important fact that all of those in the industry who are commenting on the event seem to be overlooking.

Industry's Blindness

The danger lies in the fact that defeat of the amendment may perpetuate the blindness with which the industry seems to be afflicted. And as long as the industry remains blind to conditions as they exist the business is liable to destruction. . . .

This industry cannot afford to sit back and contemplate the defeat of the Lee amendment through rose-colored glasses while telling itself, "everybody loves me. I'll go along my merry way and nothing will happen to me."

The fact is that despite the beating the Lee amendment took, something, or rather, somethings, are going to happen to this industry. Furthermore, they are going to happen within a very short time. And unless the industry does something about it those things will be much more effective in accomplishing its destruction than would be the adoption of a half dozen Lee amendments. . . .

Industry's Friends Skeptical

A great many people are in doubt as to the wisdom or desirability of continuing the sale of liquors during the war time entirely aside from their beliefs about prohibition and temperance.

They are skeptical about the wisdom or desirability of leaving thousands of men and women employed in the liquor business when their services might be put to more useful purpose in other fields of activity.

They are skeptical about the wisdom or desirability of leaving thousands of motor vehicles with rubber tires at the disposal of the liquor business when

those tires and those vehicles might be put to serving other purposes.

They are skeptical about the wisdom or desirability of permitting the liquor business to consume thousands of gallons of gasoline and oil when that gasoline and oil might be put to serving more useful purposes.

They are skeptical about the wisdom or desirability of permitting the liquor business to occupy space in stores and warehouses when that space might be used in a direct war effort.

They are skeptical about the wisdom or desirability of permitting the liquor business to use great quantities of materials, such as glass, paper, and caps when such materials consume time of workers in manufacturing.

They are skeptical about the wisdom or desirability of devoting to the liquor business railroad cars and shipping space which might be used for transporting men and freight more necessary to the war effort.

Industry's Future in Peril

With this skepticism existing not only among the enemies of the business, but among many of its friends, it is obvious that the business exists only on sufferance.

The tendency to permit it to operate will decrease as the war pressure increases and you may rest assured that the war pressure will continue to increase.

Consequently anyone who thinks that the defeat of the Lee amendment ends the peril to the industry is living in a fool's paradise. . . .

The real danger still exists. The real danger still grows.

What is the business doing about this real danger?

The answer is NOTHING.

That is probably not the complete answer. The business is doing nothing to ABATE the real danger. It is doing many things to INCREASE that danger.

Industry's Blunders

We are beating the drums for the sale of more liquor. We are waving the banners for greater and greater consumption. We are increasing the waste of manpower and material power in the business along many lines.

We are consuming materials that we don't have to consume. We are using more gasoline and oil than we need to use. We are using more space than we need to use.

A Luxury Industry

AND MORE THAN THAT WE ARE SHOUTING TO THE PUBLIC THAT WE ARE USING THESE THINGS WHILE THE PUBLIC KNOWS THAT WE ARE A NON-ESSENTIAL AND PURELY LUXURY BUSINESS.

If this business wants to cut down the danger that it finds itself in, if it wants to weather the storm which its own actions are brewing, its course is simple.

IT MUST FIND A SEAT IN THE BACK OF THE HALL AND SIT IN IT AND KEEP QUIET.

To carry out that prescription would bring drastic changes.

Stop All Liquor Advertising

IT WOULD MEAN THE END OF ALL ADVERTISING, RETAIL, WHOLESALE, AND DISTILLER.

It would mean the end of the display of liquor, in windows, on bars and everywhere else.

IT WOULD MEAN THAT WE WOULD HAVE LIQUOR FOR SALE AND THAT IS ALL.

The public that wants liquor would find it in its legal place.

The public that doesn't want liquor and, in fact, doesn't want anything that isn't directly helpful to the war effort, wouldn't have liquor flaunted in its face every time it listened to the radio, read a newspaper, or walked down the street.

That is the only way for the industry to meet the real danger to its existence."

HAS THE INDUSTRY THE COURAGE TO MEET THAT CHALLENGE AND CONDUCT ITSELF ON THAT BASIS?

*Reproduction of an editorial in a recent issue of "The Beverage Bulletin," published by Milton S. Kronheim & Son, Inc., wholesale liquor dealer of Washington, D. C. A few unessential paragraphs omitted. Heading and capitals ours. This letter as reproduced on this page is published by The National Reform Association in leaflet form (6 pages) and can be secured from the Association at its headquarters, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., at the following rates: 10 copies, 25 cents; 25

copies, 50 cents; 100 copies and upward at the rate of \$1.00 per 100. This is an effective piece of literature for use in developing a public sentiment for curtailing or eliminating the liquor industry for the duration of the war and in communicating with Congressmen or Legislators urging the enactment of laws to curtail the traffic; also in urging the discontinuance of all advertising of alcoholic beverages. Order a supply at once.

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1906 at Pittsburgh, Pa., under Act of Con-
gress of March 3, 1879.**Sunday Bowling Bill**

Two bills are before the Legislature of Pennsylvania "to legalize the operation of bowling alleys and participation in the sport of bowling after two o'clock post meridian on Sunday." One of these, House Bill 10, would legalize it by Act of the Legislature throughout the state. The other would require this issue to be voted on throughout the entire state on a separate ballot in the November Election, 1943, the issue to be decided in each city, town, township by a majority vote.

Both bills are before the Law and Order Committee of the House, Hon. George W. Huntley, Jr., Chairman. They should die in Committee. Let Mr. Huntley know this is your view, and Governor Edward Martin, a Presbyterian elder, know what you think of all such legislation as this.

**Liquor Bills Before Pennsylvania
Legislature**

At present writing there are as many as 25 bills bearing on the liquor issue before the Legislature of Pennsylvania—a large majority of them to further liberalize the present liberal liquor laws of the state. Some of the latter are of minor importance. Among the more important of these are the following:

1. To exempt clubs, specifically, from the provisions of the quota law. House Bill 331.

2. To permit transfer of beer to liquor license so as not to come under provision of the quota law. House Bill 331.

3. To permit employment of females in mixing and selling intoxicating liquors. House Bill 319.

4. To amend the section of the law which requires restaurants to have as their continuous and leading business providing food for the people in order to obtain a license to sell liquor or beer, so that during the duration of the war, or while food supplies are being rationed, or the supply regulated

by the Federal government, they can sell alcoholic liquors without selling food. House Bill 205.

5. To prevent local option elections for the duration of the war, and six months thereafter. House Bill 237. Senate Bill 158.

6. To increase amount of beer that can be sold at retail for off the premises consumption from 72 to 128 fluid ounces. House Bill 336.

On the other hand several bills have been introduced to place additional restriction on the sale of intoxicating liquors, among which are the following:

1. A bill to stop the sale of alcoholic beverage in hotels, restaurants, taverns and clubs at 12 o'clock midnight and all day on the Sabbath.

2. An anti-treating bill in the Senate. Senate Bill 106.

3. A bill to permit vote on the liquor issue in residential districts of cities and in counties.

4. A bill to change the date of local option elections from the municipal primary in September to the municipal election in November.

5. There is also a bill to establish a code for local option elections on liquors and other moral issues before the Legislature.

This is a much-needed bill which should have the support of citizens regardless of their attitude toward the moral issues voted on in these referendums. It is Senate Bill 4, House Bill 116.

We direct the attention of Pennsylvania citizens to the above and similar measures before the Legislature of this state. They should communicate with their representatives in the Legislature regarding them. There are too many for specific reference in these communications. Our recommendation is that all these bills on the liquor issue be included in one communication and that the legislators be requested to defeat all bills which would give further reign to the liquor traffic, and pass all bills to impose additional restraints on it, and that specific reference be made to the bill to provide a code for local option elections.

It would also be well to write a letter to Governor Edward Martin expressing your views with reference to these liquor measures and also with reference to bills related to the Sabbath before the Legislature.

**USING SOLDIERS TO GET
SUNDAY MOVIES**

A bill is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania (House Bill No. 301) to make "motion picture exhibitions lawful on Sundays after two o'clock post meridian when admission thereto is limited to persons wearing uniform

and persons accompanying them, and suspending inconsistent laws."

The purpose of this bill is to permit the opening of movie houses on the Lord's Day, in cities and towns, where under our local option laws the citizens have voted them out, as in Harrisburg, ostensibly for the sake of providing entertainment for our armed forces in nearby camps, but in reality as a part of their long continued and aggressive efforts to break down the Sabbath as a holy day, and make it "Movie Day" in our country. If there is any demand on the part of our soldiers for such action we have not heard of it. Trace this bill to its source, we venture those in the motion picture business originated it. It is another clever ruse, in which they are endeavoring to use the soldier boys to cover up their real purpose—further to make merchandise of the Lord's Day.

A somewhat similar situation arose in Australia last May. Australia does not have Sunday movies. A recent poll by the Australian Public Institute showed the people by a big majority were against the opening of places of amusement on the Sabbath to anyone—soldiers included. According to a dispatch from Australia, the American soldiers over there raised such a howl over the lack of Sunday amusements that in Melbourne and Sidney the city fathers agreed to allow one motion picture house in each city to open on Sabbath evenings for members of the armed forces only and their girls.

But there is also ground here for raising the question whether this wasn't a clever move backed by the motion picture interests of Australia as an opening wedge for their campaign for an open Sunday. This conclusion can be legitimately drawn from the following statement in "The Clarion Call," an Australian paper, in which General MacArthur indicated that the motion picture interests were making use of the American troops to further their own interests and that he was for maintaining the sanctity of the Lord's Day. We quote from this paper as follows:

"The following letter, written by Lt. Col. C. H. Morhouse, on behalf of General MacArthur—which appeared in the 'Australian Baptist'—plainly states his decision regarding this important question. The letter goes on to say 'General MacArthur is very concerned over what appears to be a misapprehension that the question of Sunday entertainment for the troops arose from his headquarters. Neither he nor his staff have in any way concerned themselves in this matter, for it is known that it has been a recurrent problem in Australian history for many years, and it is felt that the presence of American Troops is being

used to open this question with renewed vigor. I assure you that no one is more anxious to retain the sanctity of God's Day than General MacArthur, and this view is the one held in general by the entire American nation. Again may I reiterate that I believe the solution of the problem of Sunday entertainment should not be entered into by U. S. Troops and their Officers."

This Pennsylvania bill should be killed. Let Pennsylvania citizens write their representatives in the Legislature to this effect.

APPRECIATIVE LETTERS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT

Copy of the December "Win the Peace" issue of The Christian Statesman, containing on page 8 a "Christian Charter for the New World Order," and a covering letter, were sent to officials of the Department of State at Washington. As indicative of the sympathetic interest with which this issue, especially the Christian Charter, was received we submit the following letters received from Under Secretary Sumner Welles and Assistant Secretary Dean Acheson:

Department of State
Washington

January 29, 1943.

My dear Dr. Martin:

It is regretted that there has been delay in replying to your letter of January 4, 1943 with which you enclosed a copy of The Christian Statesman for December 1942. Unfortunately the letter was mislaid for a time, but I wish now to express my appreciation for your having called to my attention the "Christian Charter for the New World Order," which well summarized the principles we believe must underlie the structure of any lasting peace.

Sincerely yours,
DEAN ACHESON,
Assistant Secretary.

Department of State
Washington

January 21, 1943.

My dear Dr. Martin:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of January 4, 1943 and the attached copy of The Christian Statesman, December 1942.

You may be sure that views of the National Reform Association with reference to the peace and to our nation's responsibility regarding it, as set forth in "A Christian Charter for the New World Order," have been noted and will have careful consideration.

Your courtesy in writing is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
SUMNER WELLES,
Under Secretary.

The Most Christian Government in the World

China has today the most Christian leadership of any government in the world. This notwithstanding the fact that only about 4,000,000 of her population of 450,000,000—roughly one percent—constitute her Christian constituency. So declares Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, President of Union Theological Seminary, in a pamphlet entitled, "Across All Barriers," in which he pays high tribute to the profound and far-reaching effect of the Christian missionary movement in China. (The pamphlet can be obtained from Laymen's Missionary Movement, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for 25 cents.)

Dr. Van Dusen says most people conceive the Christian movement almost entirely in terms of spiritual helpfulness to individuals and communities. Its importance for national or international affairs they assume to be inconsequential. He cites China as evidence that this latter appraisal of the Christian movement is wrong and pays a noble tribute to Christian missions in China. We quote Dr. Van Dusen as follows:

"At the head of China's government, and at the very core of her national existence as the responsible rulers and the trusted inspirers of her entire people, is a group of hardly more than two dozen men and women charged with the major tasks in this hour of supreme national emergency. A good half of them are Christians. Conventional Christians, it may be asked, like those who head the governments of so-called 'Christian nations'? A few of them doubtless. But most of them Christians gripped and guided by a depth of personal religious experience and consecration almost unknown among persons in comparable positions in the West. Small wonder that it is increasingly recognized that China has today the most Christian leadership of any government in the world.

"It is hardly too much to say that the greatest hope for China's future rests in that tiny band of devoted Christians at the heart of her government, than in the wider circle scattered through every phase of national leadership, and finally in the influences that have flowed and continue to flow out into the streams of national life from institutions of the Christian Movement in China."

Dr. Van Dusen raises the question as to whether the Christian movement has any measurable importance for the vastly more complex and confounding arena of international conflict. He

says it has and then adds that two things "most needed for the realization of that fair society of nations for which, even in this hour of holocaust, men still yearn, are the raising up into leadership, in nations all over the world, of men and women deeply committed to the achievement of world peace even at the price of national sacrifice, and the creation of a structure of international life to express, conserve, and further the community of nations."

One such leader heads the government of China. Recently in a message to the New York Herald Tribune Forum, Chiang Kai-Shek gave noble expression to these principles which will bring world peace, as the principles that will guide China "in the new interdependent world of free nations" in words that should be heard around the world and in the council chambers of all nations that will write the peace. His noble wife has been expressing these same principles in her messages to the American people while here on her double mission in our country. From the Generalissimo's message we quote as follows:

"Among our friends there has been recently some talk of China emerging as the leader of Asia, as if China wished the mantle of an unworthy Japan to fall on her shoulders. Having herself been a victim of exploitation, China has infinite sympathy for the submerged nations of Asia, and toward them China feels she has only responsibilities — not rights. We repudiate the idea of leadership of Asia because the 'fuehrer principle' has been synonymous for domination and exploitation, precisely as the 'East Asia co-prosperity sphere' has stood for a race of mythical supermen lording over groveling subject races.

"China has no desire to replace Western imperialism in Asia with an Oriental imperialism or isolationism of its own or of any one else. We hold that we must advance from the narrow idea of exclusive alliances and regional blocs, which in the end make for bigger and better wars, to effective organization of world unity. Unless real world cooperation replaces both isolationism and imperialism of whatever form in the new interdependent world of free nations, there will be no lasting security for you or for us."

America needs this message. God grant, that in setting up the New World Order, her leaders may be guided by the principles enunciated in this message from China's great Christian leader.

Association Activities

The National Reform Association has secured and distributed 35,000 copies of Dr. Cutten's speech, "We Are at War," delivered at the Northern Baptist Convention in Cleveland, Ohio last May. This message on the liquor traffic's sabotage of our war effort has made an impact upon the public attitude toward the traffic. From a half million to a million copies have been distributed throughout the nation.

The Association has also secured and is distributing 1,000 copies of the speech delivered by Senator O'Daniels in the United States Senate on January 18, 1943 on "Prohibition of Liquor Sales Around Military Camps." This strong, factual address was delivered, following up the custom established by the late Senator Sheppard of delivering an address annually on the Anniversary of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Association also reproduced in leaflet form 10,000 copies of an editorial in the Beverage Bulletin, a liquor organ of Washington, D. C., which will be found in this issue of The Christian Statesman under the title, "Liquor Dealer's Letter to Liquor Dealers." This leaflet can be secured from the National Reform Association at the rate of \$1.00 per 100 copies.

In the latter part of March, a new two page leaflet (8½"x11") in colors will be published showing by figures and graphs the amount spent by the drinkers of Pennsylvania in the purchase of intoxicating beverages for the year 1942 as compared with 1941, and in comparison with the cost of the education of the state's youth in public schools, and on the other side the same for Beaver County, together with an appeal to these drinkers to abstain for the duration and invest in War Bonds what they would otherwise spend for liquor, and other facts. See page 1 of this issue. Authorization has been given for 25,000 copies for distribution to homes in this county. Those interested in securing a similar leaflet for other counties in Pennsylvania, write The National Reform Association, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., for information.

To date almost 1,000 copies of Dr. Fleming's book, "God in Our Public Schools," have been sold. In addition, mostly in response to requests, over 50 copies have been sent editors of

religious, educational and civic papers and journals for review. More significant than the number of copies that have been disposed of is the type of persons securing the book—governors, judges, legislators, ministers, school superintendents and teachers, college and university professors, theological seminaries, Bible schools, Christian business men and officials of various other organizations. The National Reform Association is publishing new literature to publicize the book and from this time on will advertise it on a much larger scale. Dr. Martin, President of the Association, has already made trips to Detroit, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington largely to interest key people in the book and will make other trips in the near future. The book sells at \$1.50 per copy. Secure from The National Reform Association.

Dr. Martin represents The National Reform Association at the Annual Meeting of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council held in Washington, D. C. on January 19th and 20th. Delegates from a large majority of the twenty-six church denominations and temperance organizations represented in the Council, were in attendance. It was a good meeting. Dr. Martin was continued as Chairman of the Council's Committee Against Liquor Advertising. The Council authorized the publication of a new leaflet on this subject for circulation through the 26 organizations represented in the Council and also through other interested organizations throughout the nation.

Rev. H. B. Mansell and Dr. R. H. Martin represented The National Reform Association at the quarterly meeting of the Pennsylvania Federated Legislative Committee held in Harrisburg on February 2nd. The meeting was concerned largely with legislation on liquor, the Sabbath and other moral issues pending in the State Legislature. A number of measures in the interest of moral reform, particularly of Temperance, were agreed upon and plans laid for their introduction in the Legislature. Also for promoting their passage and for opposing bills of a contrary character.

Beaver County Program

The Executive Committee of the Beaver County Branch of The National Reform Association to the number of twelve were entertained at

dinner at the home of one of its members, Mr. W. A. Bliss of Beaver, on the evening of March 4th. Following the dinner a meeting of the committee was held and a thirteen point program for the year 1943 was adopted. This committee of sixteen is made up of business men, schoolmen and ministers. The program includes the publication and distribution of several pieces of literature totaling 125,000 pages; an educational program on behalf of temperance from the scientific point of view particularly in the public schools by means of a talking movie, "It's the Brain that Counts," and the Association's colored slides on Alcohol; the promotion of the sale of the Association's book, "God in Our Public Schools;" providing special material for the Sabbath Schools of the county in the study of the quarterly temperance lesson; requesting the pastors of the county to preach on Sabbath Observance on October 17th; giving assistance in local option elections this coming fall; informing the Christian people of the county of bills on moral issues before the State Legislature; holding a series of meetings and a county-wide Rally; petitioning President Roosevelt and Congress for drastic curbing of the liquor traffic for the duration of the war; building a public sentiment for a Christian World Order and for American leadership in setting it up, and expressing this sentiment by petition to Washington; and for securing the funds necessary to carry out this program.

THE BIBLE AND AMERICAN YOUTH

"Bible-inspired civil leaders are more needed than military generals in this global war. But even more urgent is the necessity for a reverent knowledge of the Bible on the part of the great mass of us common folk. No really thoughtful patriot can contemplate without alarm the dreadful fact that today, in our own America there are more than fifteen million young persons who have received and are receiving no religious instruction whatever. Out of their ranks come the ominous host of juvenile criminals. Among them is no understanding of the great spiritual verities which have made America. The shattering collapse of morality and refinement and domesticity which has marked the past twenty-five years will continue and increase unless we can bring to bear the teachings of the Bible upon these vagrant lives."

—William T. Ellis in
Christian Herald.

AMERICA'S KING---BEER

America has no king—except beer! Gasoline, rubber, sugar, coffee, canned fruits, juice and vegetables, shoes and many other things that are “necessities of life” in normal times are rationed by the government and notification is given that others will soon be added to the long list, but there is no rationing of beer, and no limitation placed upon its sale, or the promotion thereof, or even upon its manufacture, though more beer is being brewed now than before the United States entered the war.

The March 3, 1943 issue of “PM Daily,” a new daily paper published in New York City, contains a long article entitled, “The Wartime Liquor Situation is Well in Hand,” by Tom O’Conner. This informative article is written from a viewpoint sympathetic to the liquor industry.

After stating that the distillers have produced no spirituous liquor since October 8th of last year, when the government required them to go over to the production of alcohol for war purposes and that at the end of December, 1942, the supply of whiskey stored in government warehouses amounted to 471,000,000 gallons—which on the basis of what he states was the consumption in 1942—160,000,000 gallons—would last three years, he goes on to speak about rum and brandy, stating they are “still being produced in this country, although in reduced quantities,” and then sets forth the situation regarding beer. There has been an actual increase in production of beer in the United States since we entered the war, and the brewers have no trouble in getting sugar and the other materials required for its manufacture.

We quote Mr. O’Conner as follows: “Beer is being produced in greater quantities than before the war—and the distillers feel a little miffed about it.

“In the last six months of 1942, the brewers made 35,899,000 barrels of beer, each of 31 gallons. In the last six months of 1941, they made 31,430,000.

“Despite sugar rationing, the brewers were able to obtain increased amounts of all the makings. In November, 1941, for example, they used 9,286,000 pounds of sugars and syrups; in the same month of 1942, the figure was up to 9,804,000 pounds.

“All in all, there’s no great need to worry about a drouth.”

The above figures show an increase in six months of 1942, our first year in war, over the corresponding six months of 1941, of over four and one-half million barrels. If the same increase obtained in the other six months

this would mean an increase of over 9,000,000 barrels of beer, in the first year of war over the year before—the government giving the brewing industry priority rights for “all the makings” required.

Nor has the government placed any restriction on the sale of beer. It goes so far in cooperating with the brewers that the government itself sells beer to our armed forces in the army canteens. How much the brewers appreciate this is expressed in the “Brewers’ Digest Magazine,” as follows:

“The opportunity presented to the brewing industry is so obvious that it is superfluous to go into it in detail . . . Here is a chance for brewers to cultivate a taste for beer in millions of young men who will eventually constitute the largest beer-consuming section of our population.”

Nor has any limitation been placed on the promotion of the sale of beer. Millions of dollars are being spent in stepping up sales over the radio, in newspapers, magazines, street cars, buses, billboards. Hundreds of thousands, if not millions of letters and petitions have been sent to the President and to Congressmen, asking that this “non essential, luxury industry” be put in its proper place, but to date neither the President nor Congress has done anything, except to defend the brewers against attack made on them.

Beer is America’s King—our only King—with whiskey coming in second place as a sort of Crown Prince.

In the early days in our country we had another king, George III. He, too, was a dictator. He claimed priority rights with the American colonists and insisted on exercising those rights greatly to the detriment of the colonies. They petitioned to the English Parliament and to King George for a redress of grievances but the Parliament was under the king’s thumb and these were not granted. So the colonists put out a little declaration which they called the Declaration of Independence and followed it up with the American Revolution and George III was king no more.

It is about time for the American people to do likewise with King Beer. He seems to be the American dictator of today. He is claiming priority rights and our officials at Washington seem to be under his thumb. Let us insist to them that the American people will have no king, not even beer. We have been putting in our bill of particulars against the usurpation of this king. The time has come for another declaration of independence and for backing it up with a peaceful revolution. Let this be done and King Beer will be no more.

“GOINGS IN THE TOPS OF THE MULBERRY TREES”

As reported in the daily press the Florida State Board of Education has just passed a resolution requesting “all the public schools of Florida to set aside twenty minutes of each school day for an assembly for the development of those ideas and ideals promulgated by the founders of this country.” Stating that the laws of the State of Florida require the daily reading of the Bible in the schools, the State Board of Education “respectfully requests that Scriptures, prayers and songs be selected which will develop attitudes and habits of honesty, loyalty, courage, confidence, industry, tolerance and every other virtue commensurate with the loftiest views of democracy and the ‘Four Freedoms’.”

This action by the Florida State Board of Education evidences a deep concern for that moral and religious training of the youth of the state essential to building their character and fitting them for citizenship in our democracy, and a conviction that the public schools of Florida are not measuring up to their responsibility in giving them this training. The Board is saying to its schoolmen, the daily reading of the Bible is good—but not sufficient. We want you to do more—we want you to set aside twenty minutes of every school day for religious exercises in an assembly of the school children.

We wish to commend this Board of Education for its action. Whether the method they propose for carrying out the purpose in view is the best, may be open to question. It might be more effective to give this added moral and religious instruction (in addition to the daily Bible reading and prayer in each school room) in the regular schoolroom instruction, by teachers qualified by character and training to give it. However this may be, the Board has given expression to an increasingly growing concern all over America that we are falling down in the moral and religious training of our youth and that the public schools, which so largely monopolize the time that can be given to their education, must recognize and accept in a far greater measure than they have yet done, responsibility for this training.

Translated into Scripture imagery in this action of the Florida Board of Education we “Hear the sound of the going in the top of the mulberry trees.” It is prophetic of an upsurge of public sentiment in this country which will one day result in giving the Bible and moral and religious instruction the place they had in our public schools in early days, and the place which must be given them again in fairness to our youth and to save our democracy.

JESUS CHRIST, THE SUPREME REALIST

One of the great obstacles in the way of setting up the New World Order on a Christian basis is the wide spread belief that Christian principles applied in international relationships are impractical, that they will not work out satisfactorily. Whereas the truth is they are the only principles that will work.

E. Stanley Jones on the Realism of Jesus

Take the basic law of Christ, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." When President Wilson raised his voice on behalf of this law, Clemenceau with a sneer said, "Oh, Wilson talks like Jesus Christ." He, and others would have none of this. Jesus was a visionary, an idealist. His principles were unworkable. They were hard boiled realists. The defeated nation must be dealt with on a practical, workable basis. Well, it has turned out they were not realists. For in setting up their kind of a peace, they sowed the seeds of this second World War. As E. Stanley Jones puts it, "The peace was based on what was thought to be the true realism of Clemenceau but it turned out to be, not realism—but black idealism, unworkable, disruptive, and a breeder of war. Realism, the stark realism of Jesus would have been to love our neighbors as we love ourselves."

Quoting this Christian statesman again:

"It is said that at the close of the Napoleonic War, the Duke of Wellington stood so high in the estimate of the British people, that they said, 'You make the peace. It is in your hands.' The iron duke replied, 'If the peace is in my hands, then the first principle of that peace shall be that France shall live.' That outlook and determination laid the foundation of friendship between these two great democracies. In this instance the realism of Jesus was put to test and it worked."

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick on the Realism of Jesus

Of the realism of the principles of Jesus applied in the realm of international relationships, Dr. Fosdick has this to say:

"Patient, persistent devotion to the political implementation of Christian principles must rest on a solid foundation of faith concerning their nature. Are these principles merely 'ideals'? The New Testament never uses that word. Jesus said that he was the 'truth' — the realistic, factual revelation of what life actually means. Until we believe that, our efforts for a Christian world order will always be in danger of seeming, even to ourselves, the pursuit of a mirage.

"The situation of the world today argues powerfully that the anti-Christian principles on which we have been running mankind's affairs are not true. This fearful catastrophe is evidence that, whatever else we have been, we have not been realistic. To say that we have been greedy, selfish, cruel, does not cover the case; obviously we have not been even practical. We have lived nationally and internationally as though the real facts were not facts, and so denying the truth we have landed in an earthly hell.

"The fact is that Jesus is everlastingly right—not that mankind ought to be one family, but that mankind is one family, and never can be happy un-

til that truth is recognized and acted on. Every decade makes this basic affirmation of the Christian ethic more factually evident. Jesus was not so much the supreme idealist as the supreme realist, and until the nations come to grips with His principles and make earnest with them in their political structures as well as in the personal lives of their citizens, we will suffer one debacle of our social hopes after another.

"This basic claim Christ has on our activity as Christian citizens: We are not trying to impose on a wise, hard-headed world the impossible ideals of a dreamer, but are trying to get a world, deceived as to the factual nature of its daily life, to accept His realistic truth without which there is no hope."

PETITION CONGRESS FOR A CHRISTIAN PEACE

What kind of a peace are we to have when the war ends? More and more as it becomes increasingly evident the United Nations will win the war the people are asking this question and insisting upon an answer.

The great issue before the American people is what sort of a New World Order are we going to stand for—an order based upon the Christian principles of justice and brotherhood, or the old order based upon national self-interest and domination—and is the United States to become a participant in it and take a leading part in setting it up or is she to withdraw from world affairs as she did at the close of the last war and adopt the isolationist policy again?

There are evidences on all sides that this issue will have to be fought out again in one of the most bitter contests of our history.

Let no one think that isolationism is dead in this country. Already the isolationists who went into hiding immediately after Pearl Harbor, are coming out of their caves and becoming vocal again. Even in Congress they are again lifting up their voices, using the same old argument they harangued the people with for years before we entered the war.

On the other hand they are being challenged as never before. The Christian leaders of our country, the Christian churches, are very largely against them. Their pronouncements are for American participation in setting up a New Order based upon Christian principles. The same is true of a host of other groups made up largely of Christian people. The isolationists are being challenged in the United States Congress and, of course, by President Roosevelt, Vice President Wallace, and the Department of State.

The great danger is that this may

become a partisan issue in the next presidential election and that the Executive Department and Congress will lock horns on this issue as they did at the close of the last war.

The latest developments in Congress would indicate that common sense is going to prevail over partisan politics in forestalling this calamity. Several resolutions or bills are now before Congress to set up committees of the Senate and House in which the President and State Department shall have representation to study the post war situation and propose plans for peace and that both parties shall have representation in these committees to the end that the above dangers may be avoided. And Senator Clark of Missouri, hitherto an isolationist but recently converted, is proposing that Congress vote to commit itself to American participation in setting up the New Order and to membership in it.

This is encouraging. What is now needed as never before, is an expression to Congress from the people, that they want the United States to participate to the full in setting up the New Order, and upon the basis of Christian justice and brotherhood, the only basis that will bring durable peace.

In line with this the Board of Directors of The National Reform Association drew up a petition addressed to the Senate of the United States with reference to the New World Order which was published in the December, 1942 issue of The Christian Statesman.

We urge our readers to study it, to secure signers to it, or have it adopted by organizations and sent to our National Reform Association office, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., and we will send it to Washington at the opportune time.